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MAY MEETING

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock, P.M., the first Vice-President, Mr. LORD, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved. The Librarian reported the following accessions:

From Mrs. Samuel Parkman Blake, papers of Samuel Parkman Blake, and Samuel Parkman Blake, Jr., 1815–1855.

From Charles H. Taylor, a Ms. sermon of Rev. Samuel Checkley, Boston, May 9, 1731.

From Mrs. Minnie Cruff, of West Roxbury, through Henry B. Stevens, a volume of the *Evening Gazette*, Boston, 1815–1816.

From Mrs. Kingsmill Marrs, additions to the Kingsmill Marrs Collection.

From Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, by deposit, several trunks of papers of the Mason, Rogers and Bromfield families which belonged to her mother, Mrs. Walter C. Cabot.

By purchase, papers of Miss Elizabeth Howe, Cambridge, 1775–1822; of Caleb Moody, of Newbury, Mass., 1693–1810; and Court rolls of Castelyns Hall, Groton, England, 1582–1626, with references to the names of Clopton, Gostlin, and Winthrop, with two relating to Groton Manor, 1616 and 1646.

The Cabinet-Keeper reported the following accessions:

From the late Pelham Winslow Warren, of New York, by bequest, a portrait of Mrs. Mary Otis Gray, wife of John Gray, and sister of James Otis, the patriot, of Samuel Alleyne Otis (father of Harrison Gray Otis), and of Mercy Otis who married Gen. James Warren, of Plymouth, painted by Copley in 1757.

From Dr. J. Collins Warren, a photograph of Henry H. Richardson.

From the heirs of Mr. and Mrs. John Tisdale Bradlee (1837–1898), of Boston, a lithograph of Rev. Daniel Sharp; an engraving of the United States Senate Chamber in 1846, by Thomas Doney, with a key to the same; photographs of Theodore Parker's library, of the Boston City Hospital about 1863; and a statuette of Daniel Webster.

From Grenville H. Norcross, a photograph of the Château de Chavaignac, Lafayette's birthplace.

By purchase and exchange, a collection of ninety bills of Massachusetts National Banks from 1865–1878: the Evacuation of Boston Medal, 1776, struck in Berlin iron, the only specimen known to Dr. Storer; a ruble struck in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Russia, with busts of Michail I and Nicolas, purchased from a refugee princess in Constantinople; a snuff-box, with lid formed by a medal commemorating the taking of Porto Bello in 1739 by Admiral Vernon; and a medal of Jackson by Bolen, the only copy known to have been struck in gold.

From William Keeney Bixby, of St. Louis, a Corresponding Member, two bank bills, 1853, of Adrian, Michigan, his native town.

The Vice-President reported for the Corresponding Secretary, in his absence, the receipt of a letter from Rev. Henry Sweetser Burrage, of Kennebunkport, Maine, accepting his election as a Corresponding Member of the Society.

M. Henri Pirenne, of Ghent, Belgium, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

Announcement was made of the following Standing Committees:

House Committee: John W. Farlow, Frederic Winthrop, and William C. Endicott.

Finance Committee: Francis R. Hart, Grenville H. Norcross, and Arthur Lord.

Library Committee: Edward Stanwood, Charles Pel-HAM Greenough, and Charles K. Bolton.

Committee to publish the *Proceedings*: Henry Cabot Lodge, Arthur Lord, and Edward Stanwood.

It was voted that the income of the Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund for the last financial year be retained in the Treasury, to be expended in such objects as may seem desirable to the Council of the Society.

Captain Frothingham, in presenting to the Society photographic prints of General McClellan and of his signature, stated that they were made from a small card photograph, signed by General McClellan and given by him to

^a Storer, No. 353. This reference is to Collections, LVI, now in press.

Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren. This photograph was taken at Dr. Warren's house, 2 Park St., Boston, February 1, 1863, by Black, on the occasion of General McClellan's visit at the house of Dr. Warren. The original signed photograph and an account of the circumstances under which it was taken will be found in the Warren papers.

Mr. Nathan Matthews spoke on the historical value of the Early Court Files of Boston and Suffolk County, and the opportunities which would be opened by publication.

Mr. Murdock exhibited a portrait of Major John Pitcairn and commented upon his career.

Franklin's German Newspaper, 1751-52.

Mr. Ford stated that Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, had found in the Massachusetts Historical Society an example of a colonial newspaper published by Benjamin Franklin but known only by mention, no copy having been located in any American library. The discovery of this actual proof of a long lost item in Frankliniana was so interesting that Mr. Brigham has prepared the following minute for the *Proceedings:*

My recent discovery of Benjamin Franklin's German and English newspaper of 1752, in the Massachusetts Historical Society, has settled a rather interesting bibliographical problem. It has long been known that such a paper existed, but its exact title was unknown, nor could a copy be located.

In The Pennsylvania Gazette of September 12, 1751, was found the following advertisement:

At the German Printing-Office, in Arch-street, is now printed every Fortnight a Dutch and English Gazette, containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestick, with other entertaining and useful Matters in both Languages, adapted to the Convenience of such as incline to learn either. Subscribers to pay Five Shillings per Annum. At the same Place Advertisements, to be printed in Dutch and English, or in Dutch only, are taken in, and translated (if necessary) into either Language, and done singly as well as in the Gazette, at reasonable Rates. Also Copper-plate Printing perform'd in the best Manner.

This advertisement was continued in subsequent issues until December 17, 1751, and the issue of January 14, 1752, announced that, "Advertisements for the German and English Gazette, printed at Lancaster by Miller and Holland, are taken in at the Post-Office." Since the Lancaster paper was known to have been started in January 1752, it was assumed that the Philadelphia bilingual paper was discontinued at this time.

Isaiah Thomas, in his History of Printing, supposed that the paper was printed by Godhart Armbruster, and he was followed by Hildeburn, in his Issues of the Pennsylvania Press. Seidensticker, in his First Century of German Printing in America,1 thought that the English text was very likely a reprint of that in Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, and correctly assumed that the paper was printed by Franklin, since the German almanac of that year printed at Philadelphia bore Franklin's imprint. Other writers on the subject followed one of these three authorities, or omitted all reference to the newspaper.2

The issue in the Massachusetts Historical Society is that for January 25, 1752, numbered 13, and is entitled Die Hoch Teutsche und Englische Zeitung. The High-Dutch and English Gazette. The imprint was that of Benjamin Franklin. The foreign news was in alternate columns of German and English, and was taken from the issues of the Pennsylvania Gazette of January 14 and 21, 1752. The space generally given to local news was filled by a long address to the editor, in German and unsigned. The advertisements were in German and English, and were mostly intended for this paper alone. The last advertisement states: "This English and Dutch Paper, No. 13, ending the half Year, will be no longer printed in Philadelphia, one of the same kind being now done in Lancaster, by good Hands, which our Customers may have delivered here without Charge of Postage."

The anonymous letter to the editor consists of an attack upon some of the views of Christopher Sauer, one of the leading Germans in Pennsylvania, and publisher of the

Thomas (1874 ed.), 11, 144; Hildeburn, 1, 261; Seidensticker, 38.
 Evans, 6803, gives the title *Die Zeitung*, No. 1, September, 1751.

Pennsylvanische Berichte printed at Germantown. As a good example of the wide latitude allowed in personal abuse in the newspapers of the period it is worthy of preservation. The translation was kindly made for me by Professor James O. Knauss of Florida State College at Tallahassee, a recognized authority on the history of the early Germans of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Franklin, please publish the following lines in your paper. You will thus do a favor to your unknown friend.

Mr. Sauer, I notice that two well-meaning Germans, in No. 11 of the Philadelphische Teutsche Zeitung and supplement, as a New Year's greeting, have slightly washed your head. But I also notice that the lies which they used were by no means strong enough to penetrate so as to cure and revivify your old diseased brain, for in your last rag collection of the Kirchen-Reich, I January 16, No. 140, I see that quite according to your odd custom you do not answer a word about the subject which they broached, except that you again accuse and attempt to turn back the reproaches and carefully made arguments. This, however, is the manner of all rascals and women when they are called up to clear themselves of an accusation, not the method of a sensible man. It leads me to believe that the nuts have been too hard for you to crack, just as the pears were too sour for the fox in the fable, because they hung too high.

You sharply say in the number mentioned above that a short time ago there appeared in the Philadelphische Zeitung an article which shows how one shall flatter, caress and at the same time threaten those in authority and the judges. But, Mr. Sauer, what would happen if you would be asked to prove your statement? If you were, as you pretend you are, a man who loves friends and truth and is also nonpartisan you would not again have printed such apparent lies and new accusations in your good for nothing paper (for your opponents do not need any other statement than what the proposition to you concerning the subject necessarily demands). One reads exactly the opposite in the writings of your opponents. They simply show to Mr. Sauer and distinctly prove by his own scribbling not only that he is not chosen as judge but also that he is not the man who is able to give an accurate de-

¹ Refers to Sauer's paper, Pennsylvanische Berichte; Oder: Sammlung Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich. Sauer printed a newspaper at Germantown from 1739 to his death in 1758 under different titles. Am. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings, XXX, 107.

cision, as he has by far not enough sense and capacity for it. That is the simple truth, against which you can say nothing except that it has angered you so much in your arrogance and highly conceited wisdom that you have blown from you the affected lying wind mentioned above, and thereby according to your custom intend to turn the argument from you and upon your opponents, as other rascals also do.

You may indeed talk of threats, caresses and flatteries. Who has learned this art better, and for many years has displayed it more, than you by spoken and written word? How soon you can turn your mantle to the wind either because it is to your interest or because of blind affection for others! Your paper jewel box, Kirchen-Reich, calendar 1 and your other mean publications can prove this. You have often been controverted, and your unreasonableness and folly exposed. Then you say that you do not want to quarrel, that quarrelling is satanic, and nobody quarrels more than you yourself. In short you may quite rightly be called the most Christian brawler and disputer here in this land.

You say further that your opponents teach in the same newspaper how one should repudiate Christ's teachings and the first Christian gatherings and practices; likewise how one should censure a person in a libellous manner like students and not permit the truth. Mr. Sauer, just so soon as you speak of truth, you are caught in the way of lies. Where is such a statement to be found and shown in the writings of your opponents? But that they push the truth under your nose, which smarts your eyes like onions, this is something quite different and this you call the way of libellous students. But that is exactly your own way, for your father himself was a student. From him you probably learned the art of turning truth into lies on one hand, and imagination and rhapsody into truth on the other.

What do you know of the gatherings of the first Christians, what kind of people they were and what practices they had? Others know the history thereof as well if not better than you. So far as the last point is concerned, the consecration and right-eousness of the majority at that time, just as at the present time, was poor enough. But that they had at that time no so-called

¹ This refers to a collection of cards, enclosed in a case, designed to combine play and spiritual comfort. It was the work of Gerhard Tersteegen and was entitled: Der Frommen Lotterie, oder Geistliches Schatzkästlein, printed by Sauer in 1751. Evans, 6791. The Kirchen-Reich was Sauer's newspaper and the calendar was Der Hoch-Deutsch Americanische Calender, printed by Sauer in 1751, and in competition with Franklin's issue, Neueingerichteter Americanischer Geschichts-Calender, also published in 1751.

churches or meeting houses, in which they could come together, but assembled secretly in private houses, this is no wonder and and no particular virtue is to be gotten from it, for they were surrounded by enemies, by Jews and heathen, and dared not build such public houses and hold meetings. They were compelled by need; you, however, make a Christian necessity and virtue out of it. It seems, however, that Mr. Sauer is not satisfied with the greater freedom of our times and country, but envious of and unfavorable to it. You cannot endure that others who do not want to come into your enthusiastic Babel should erect separate and special houses and assemble there to conduct religious services as they please. At every opportunity you taunt them and ridicule everything that they do. You say you desire that people shall sneak into each other's houses according to the example of the first church, as you and your like do, and there hear something said irrationally of God and Christ, of great saints, of blind faith, of senseless secrets, and be persecuted in so doing. If it matters so much to you, you can go back to Europe, you would get enough of it. But if you prefer to enjoy here the liberty that is granted to you of meeting in private houses, then permit others the liberty of erecting special meeting houses, doing with them and fitting them up as they desire. Why do you have to disturb them, since you are not one of them? You are not at all the man who is qualified to make laws for people and rule them. Even if you have a press and print newspapers, you are in the main as well qualified to criticize the Christian religion, church affairs and the condition of the first churches as a cripple to dance. You think if you have displayed enough blind zeal and quoted enough scriptural passages you will have proved and sustained your point. But all this a wild Jesuit can also do, and in the end if he cannot agree with you he directs you threateningly to the Saviour to settle the question with Him. Nevertheless he is and remains a zealous and superstitious Jesuit and not a good and sensible man. That this is the truth even farmers can understand. I would have much more to tell vou but will preserve it for another opportune time.

There is not much of interest to the student of history in these early German newspapers. They are more taken up with religious controversy than with local news. But this paper, the first bilingual newspaper in America, is proof that Franklin was interested in the problem of assimilating the non-English-speaking people of his time.

MEMOIR

OF

CHARLES PICKERING BOWDITCH

By MOORFIELD STOREY

Charles Pickering Bowditch, the son of Jonathan Ingersoll and Lucy Orme (Nichols) Bowditch, was born in Boston on September 30th, 1842. His descent was distinguished. Timothy Pickering was one of his great-grandfathers, his paternal grandfather was the celebrated mathematician, Nathaniel Bowditch, while all the other strains which mingled in his veins were of the best that New England offers, vigorous and able people of high integrity, great public spirit and distinct purpose in life, good citizens in every sense of the word. As a child he lived in Canton, Massachusetts, near the shores of Ponkapoag pond, and his childish memories were of a country boy's life in pleasant surroundings and the atmosphere of a cultivated home. had few playmates and in his early years did not go to school but was educated by a tutor and by his mother's reading, an admirable way of forming a boy's tastes during the years when lasting impressions can be made by proper guidance, and well suited to young Bowditch whose mind was active and full of interest in very varied things.

He was fitted for college at Mr. Dixwell's school, where he led his class, standing first among fifty-one pupils, and entered Harvard in the summer of 1859. In the Freshman year he was the first scholar in his class, but early in his Sophomore year his class resented the dismissal of eight classmates for hazing, and showed their displeasure by putting some of them in a cart and dragging them round a part

of the college yard and neighboring streets with groans for the Faculty. Bowditch held the end of the rope and was suspended in consequence for six months. His taking part in the affair is worth mentioning only as evidence of his impulsive nature. Where he felt that he was right he acted promptly and without thought of personal consequences. He rejoined his class in May 1861 and held high rank until his graduation.

During his absence from college President Lincoln was inaugurated, and Bowditch went to Washington, armed with letters to Senators Sumner and John P. Hale and Representative Alexander H. Rice. Thanks to Senator Hale he was admitted to the Presidential party, was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and then drove with them to the Capitol where he stood within ten feet of the President during the inaugural. He walked out close behind Lincoln and Buchanan, and to his life-long regret declined an invitation to lunch at the White House, "thus failing," as he says, "to see the last of what was one of the most historic days in the history of the Republic." He was not impressed by the appearance of either Buchanan or Lincoln, but in an autobiographical fragment he says of Lincoln: "I shall always regret that I was unable to detect under his rough exterior some of the wonderful qualities which were in him." It is fair to suggest that when one is waiting to deliver a very important speech, his best qualities are not on exhibition.

It was a wonderful opportunity, and very likely contributed more to Bowditch's development than a month or more at Harvard would have done.

In July 1861 at the end of his Sophomore year the defeat of Bull Run roused him to immediate action. On the 22nd of July he wrote his father asking permission to join a regiment saying, "We have been defeated most abominably and must retrieve our fortune." His father refused permission, but Bowditch was not satisfied that the refusal was right, and in a second letter said: "The North seems in a torpor from which nothing can wake them except some terrible disaster ten times as severe as that which we have received. The country must be aroused to a sense of its danger. The

regiments are not filling up fast, and if this goes on the barbarous system of drafting must be resorted to. The country wants soldiers, and before Massachusetts should come to drafting I think that every gentleman and every gentleman's son ought to go into the field. Such a feeling would exercise a good influence on everybody." At about the same time he had printed and posted around Boston a "Call to Arms."

He went on for another year in college and then on the 5th of August, 1862, wrote his father again asking leave to go, saying that "while those who have families to support, or whose absence would bring distress to many others have some reason for staying at home, all others ought to go. Now here I am of no earthly use in my present position, and have completed except for one year my whole college course; there is no doubt the country wants men and that speedily. . . . It is everyone's duty to enlist if he can, why isn't it mine, as well as other people's?"

The call for three hundred thousand more troops which was published on the 6th of August intensified his feeling, and he urged his request with great fervor. His father however adhered to his decision and wished him to finish his college course. The correspondence was closed by his saying in a letter to his mother, "I think you both show a lack of patriotism." That he stayed at home was evidently not his fault.

Before his senior year was ended, however, on the 23rd of May 1863, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 55th Mass. Volunteer Infantry, a colored regiment, was made First Lieutenant on the 7th of June, 1863, and a Captain on the 29th of June in the same year. He joined the regiment in camp at Readville on the 22nd of May, 1863, and remained there until July, when they were sent to Newbern, N. C.

From this time his frequent letters to his parents give a full account of his military experiences. After a few days in camp near Newbern the regiment was ordered to South Carolina. The men were ordered to move in light marching order with three days cooked rations, leaving the officers' tents standing and almost all their baggage in them. A de-

lay in getting over the bar after leaving Newbern, owing to the overcrowding of the ship, led him to write, "It is abominable to have to wait when we might have had a hand in the fall of Charleston." The high command did not keep pace with the hopes of the army, and from early in August until the last of September Bowditch remained in camp on Folly Island doing fatigue duty, occasionally under artillery fire, but not engaged in any battle. The operations against Charleston were not pushed vigorously and it was more than two years before Charleston fell into the hands of the Union army, and then as a result of Sherman's successes on land. The heat was very severe, the water bad, the conditions uncomfortable, and Bowditch was fully alive to all the drawbacks of the situation, but he bore them bravely and cheerfully and made an excellent officer.

Shortly after the middle of August he was attacked by diarrhoea, which he could not shake off, and finally was given sick leave, when he went home where he stayed till about the end of November. He then went back to his regiment with a number of men who had been sick and found his company reduced to six privates, two corporals and a sergeant. "The rest had been sent off on details." He remained on Folly Island till about the middle of February when he was ordered North, and on reaching home received his commission as captain in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, a colored regiment commanded by Col. Henry S. Russell. With this regiment he went to the front in Virginia, and there it was used for picket duty on the James River. He was under fire in some comparatively small actions but escaped unhurt. After service in guarding prisoners at Point Lookout in Maryland he resigned his commission and on August 31, 1864, was discharged from the service, after twelve months of chronic diarrhoea which incapacitated him for military duty.

His letters are very interesting, but many of them leave on the reader's mind the impression that the war so far as he saw it was conducted inefficiently, and that especially in South Carolina much might have been accomplished by a vigorous campaign. From many sources one is forced to the conclusion that our commanders were too often

negligent and lacking in earnest purpose. He criticized a good deal but he did his part well, and his experience with the negro troops under his command gave him a great respect for them, and a deep interest in the fortunes of the race. He recognized the nation's debt to the negro, his gifts to the colored schools were constant, and he was always glad to meet their teachers. His friendship for the colored race showed itself in help of many kinds while he lived.

Early in 1865 he began the search for employment. The excitement which followed the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania led him, as it did many others, to seek a fortune in oil wells, and in February he started for the oil region. He remained there with occasional vacations until the middle of October, and during the interval he had many interesting but unremunerative experiences, and his fond hopes of striking oil vanished. When therefore in October he was offered the charge of Mrs. William Wadsworth's estate at Geneseo in New York he accepted the offer gladly.

The following June he was married to Miss Cornelia Rockwell, a daughter of Julius Rockwell, who served three terms as a Representative in Congress, for a short time succeeded Edward Everett as a Senator from Massachusetts, and later for many years was a judge of the Superior Court. A long and singularly happy married life followed. They had four children, three daughters and a son, and no one who knew the family could fail to be impressed with the charming relations between its members and the delightful humor which pervaded the family life.

The Wadsworth estate consisted of some 14,000 acres of farming land in New York, and a larger number of acres in Ohio and Michigan, some of them timber land and one large marsh of no use till it was drained. Bowditch was without knowledge of farming or experience in dealing with large bodies of real estate, nor could he bring to the management of personal property any considerable acquaintance with bookkeeping or questions of investment, but he felt that if his father and Mr. Edward Austin, the brother of Mrs. Wadsworth, were willing to try him, he was willing to rely on their judgment of his fitness.

He threw himself into his new work with great energy and

enthusiasm and managed the property well. Among other things he procured the legislation in Ohio which was necessary to allow the drainage of about 9000 acres of marsh land, and carried the plan through greatly to the profit of the estate. He also had the management of the Ayrault estate in Geneseo. In 1872 the younger of Mrs. Wadsworth's sons came of age, and the period for which he was engaged ended, so he returned to Boston and entered upon the business of his life, the care of trust property.

He established a reputation for business ability, and was naturally called upon to direct and advise as to the conduct of great business enterprises. He was a director in manufacturing corporations like the Massachusetts Cotton Mills Massachusetts and Georgia, the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and other corporations engaged in making cotton cloth. He was a director and afterward president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, one of Boston's most conservative institutions, and of which his grandfather and his father had both been presidents, and was a director of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, the most courteously managed railroad corporation which had a terminus in Boston. When the discovery of the telephone astonished the world he became interested in the American Bell Telephone Company, and for a number of years was active on its board of directors, and for three years its Vice-President. During the clouded days when the enterprise was starting, he helped to solve the difficulties which beset its path and checked its extravagances.

His mind was so active, his tastes and interests so varied, his vigor and energy so great, that he was not content with meeting the demands of his business, and devoting his leisure to sport. Not only was he ready to help with those semipublic local institutions which are loaded upon the backs of leading citizens, like the Boston Athenaeum, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Boston Natural History Society, in all of which he was active as member or officer, but he was also very much enlisted in certain kinds of study and research. He was much attracted by archaeology, and by that branch

of archaeology known as genealogy. He undertook to write the Pickering genealogy, beginning with the first settler in this country, and originally conceived the idea of giving the genealogy of each family which became connected by marriage with the Pickerings, with portraits and illustrations of various kinds, but though he finally realized that his scheme was too ambitious, he did not rest until he had produced three large volumes, and a large book of tables, an admirable piece of work. It is perhaps fortunate that such ambitious genealogists are rare, for if each family were equally well provided few libraries could contain their records. This taste led him to join the various genealogical societies in his neighborhood, and he also found time for the Loval Legion, the Unitarian Club, the American Forestry Association and many others, all of which took more or less time and some money.

His strongest scientific interest was archaeology, and to that he devoted much time and much money. He was one of the founders of the American Anthropological Association, and "was a generous supporter of the cause of anthropology in America, ever ready with advice and contributions to meet deficits." The tribute of Mr. Tozzer in the American Anthropologist may be quoted in part, for Bowditch's position among archaeologists is appreciated best by those who shared his interest, and his contributions to the subject were numerous and important.

After a pleasure trip to southern Mexico and Yucatan, in 1888, Mr. Bowditch's main interest, outside that of his business as trustee, became centered in Maya antiquities. This enthusiasm for a region up to that time neglected and practically unknown resulted in establishing an entirely new field in American Anthropology.

Mr. Bowditch's connection with the Peabody Museum of Harvard University was a long and a close one. From 1888, when the records show he presented his first gift to the Museum, up to the time of his death, he was its greatest benefactor. In 1894 he was elected a trustee of the Museum and he served on the Faculty of this institution continuously from that time onward, rarely missing a meeting and always taking a most active part in the deliberations of that body.

In 1891 the Museum sent its first expedition to Central America. With the exception of only a few years this expedition has been an annual occurrence up to the present time. Mr. Bowditch planned and provided for these trips with little outside aid. The early work of Gordon, Saville, and Owens in Copan and the Uloa Valley, the discoveries of Maler on the Usumacinta River and Peten, the long continued investigations of Thompson in Yucatan and especially in the Cenote of Chichen Itza, the expeditions of Tozzer, Merwin, and Hay in British Honduras and northern Guatemala, of Lothrop in Honduras, the second expedition of Morley in Yucatan, and the work of Spinden in southern Yucatan are the most important activities in this line. A very large number of hitherto unknown ruined sites were disclosed and a numerous addition to the wealth of hieroglyphic inscriptions resulted.

There is hardly a man now working in the Central American field today who was not directly beholden at some time in his career to Mr. Bowditch for encouragement and aid.

His interest in sending out expedition after expedition has resulted in a large accession to the collections of the Museum. Among the most important of these are: the large number of original stone carvings from Copan as the result of a concession from Honduras in 1891 and continuing for ten years, molds and casts of the principal stelae and altars from Copan and Quirigua, lintels and stelae from Yaxchilan and Piedras Negras, and many of the sculptured stones from Chichen Itza, collections of pottery and other objects from the Uloa Valley and Copan, from Holmul, and from many of the ruins of Yucatan. Second to none is the unparalleled collection from the Sacred Cenote of Chichen Itza. This work was planned and financed almost entirely by Mr. Bowditch. The magnitude of these collections can be seen from the fact that they now fill at least three-fourths of the two large halls given over to Mexico and Central America. . . .

As the grandson of Nathaniel Bowditch his mind ran to mathematics and his special interest in Central America was the study of the hieroglyphic inscriptions. His pioneer work in this field was second only to that of Goodman and Forstemann. His acute mind established many facts hitherto unknown concerning the Maya hieroglyphic writing. His unbiased opinion, strengthened by most painstaking study, was brought to bear on the many unsettled problems of the hieroglyphic system. The results of his investigations are summed up in his writings. Special mention should be made of his book, The Numeration, Calendar Systems, and Astronomical Knowledge of the Mayas. This work was a

landmark in the study of the Central American writing and served to focus attention on this subject as no other book had done. His mental agility in working out the dates of the inscriptions and his feats of rapid calculation, often done without the aid of pencil and paper, were always received with wonder and admiration by his friends and colleagues in this study. His writings were almost exclusively technical in nature and served as guides to the specialist on the way to a complete elucidation of the hieroglyphic writing. . . .

Another activity of Mr. Bowditch in Maya studies was the collection of works and documents covering this area. He built up gradually one of the best working libraries on this subject, and afterwards gave it to the Museum. He had the Nuttall Codex copied and published, and Laud Codex in the British Museum copied, and, at the time of his death, he was having prepared a copy of the Sahagun manuscript in Florence with its many colored illustrations. Mr. William Gates kindly allowed Mr. Bowditch to purchase duplicate sets of the photographic reproductions of over fifty thousand pages of manuscripts and rare books on Central America and Mexico. This comprises practically everything in manuscript form now extant on the languages of Central America and much of the material on Mexican linguistics. These reproductions have been bound and given to the Museum. Mr. Bowditch himself reproduced the various manuscripts which he had given to the Museum as well as several which are in other collections.

No field of activity was overlooked. He became the sponsor of several Fellowships. The first Fellowship in American Archaeology of the Archaeological Institute of America as well as the Central American Fellowship of the Peabody Museum were given by him. He was in great part responsible for the establishment of the Division of Anthropology in Harvard University and an Instructorship in Central American Archaeology was first established by him. Instruction in this subject has been carried on by Harvard since 1905.

As one of the Founders of the American Anthropological Association, Mr. Bowditch was a generous supporter of the cause of Anthropology in America. His ready response could always be depended upon for overcoming deficits and for advice. There is perhaps no other instance in American Anthropology where an effort in one field of interest has been so long continued, so intense, and so productive of results. His monument is the Central American collections in the Peabody Museum, its Maya publications, and its remarkable collection of books and manuscripts

on Middle America. This monument will continue to increase in size as his generous interest in the Museum will be reflected in future activities in the Maya field.

These activities would seem to have completely filled a very busy man's life, but he found time to travel in this country, the West Indies and Honduras, where he made an excursion which entailed serious hardship. At other times he visited Mexico, Yucatan, North Africa, Sicily, the Philippines, Java, Japan and the usual haunts of tourists in Europe. He was actively interested in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and wrote a little book on the Connection of Bacon with the First Folio of Shakespeare's Plays and with the Books on Cipher of His Time. He was very fond of poetry, liked the old ballads and folk-lore of which he had a small collection. He wrote an article on "Negro Songs from Barbadoes," and was no ordinary poet himself, as the "Verses of the Game Club" in which he was a prominent member and which are preserved among the treasures of this Society abundantly show.

He was not a student devoted wholly to his books. He had outdoor tastes. He loved a horse and was at home on his back. One of his greatest pleasures was to ride on the trails over the hills of Santa Barbara during his six winters in California. Life was full of resources and he was always occupied. He was warm-hearted, impetuous, firm in maintaining his opinions, not suffering fools gladly or tolerant of error. He was glad to help his fellowmen, and many a young man owed him the help which secured his education or his start in life.

He lived a happy, a full and a very useful life. He made friends always, and though his vigorous speech sometimes gave momentary offence, it left no feeling of resentment, and he had no enemies. Whatever his hand found to do he did with his might, and his place is among those highminded, warm-hearted, able and public-spirited citizens to whom Massachusetts owes her standing in the country and the world.



Dublin/ den 24. September. Erwichenen Sonntag versammleten fic die frenen Schwart mer oder Aufruhrmacher ju Kilmainham, almo fie empfangen und bon benen Schmitten Diefes Orts auf eine warme Art angegriffen murben, welche vor beren Emplang Degens und Schieß Gewähr bereit hatten. Bens Reception. Both Sides fought deff berfeits murbe recht verzweiffelt gefochten, ba a von ber freven Get the Liberty Side; one of whom was

te, erbarmlich bermundet. Einer davon mare neulich megen Auff ing; were fo terribly wounded, that ruhr ausgepeitschet, und feither find benbe tob, und unterfchieblichen and leveral others had their Hands eu andern murben ihre Sande abgehauen, auch fonften febr ubel que wife very much bruifed. One of the Einer der Schmitte murbe auf dem Plagtode gefcoffen. on the Spot,

Briftol/ den 7. Geptember. Un dem 26. August, murbe bad Briftol, September 7. On the Bohnhaus von Dr. Bebb Dals : Sandler, an bem St. Dichas Dwelling-House of Mr. Webb, Mali Mohnhaus von Mer. 28ebb Mals : Handler, an bem St. Michas Dwelling-House of Mr. Webb, Malielis Singel in dieser Stadt, von einigen Dieden zu Mitternacht um. Hill, in this City, was beset dy some ringet : aber nachdem sein Dienst Junge etwan 18. Jahr ale, etz die of the Night, dur being over-hwas davon horete, und russele, so dachten sie das beste zu seyn, vor Boy, aged about Eighteen, who call diesesmahl abzuziehen: gleichwohl versahe sich der Jung mit Schieß proper for that Time to sheer off: Bewehr, im Fall sie einen anderen Besuch solten machen, ihnen einen provided himself with Fire-Arms, in warmen Willtommen zu geben Und wohl ware es, was er ges another Vistz, eo give them a warm than hat; dann verwichenen Montag ungesehr um r. Uhr gegen Mose was it that he did z for on Mond gen, wurde er wachzed d.c., bas prizien einiger Personen; u.g. Clock in the Morning, he was av nachdem er ein Gerausch im Garten horete, stunde er alsobald auf sons whistling; and hearing a New steledete sich an und kanne in den Garten, mit einem Gewehr in her immediately vot up, dress'd himse kleidete sich an und kame in den Garten, mit einem Gewehr in der hand: alwo er 3 Manner sahe, so sich bemubeten in eines ber Fenster zu brechen, mit Prügeln in ihren Sanden, woraufder Junse sie fragte, was sie alda zu schaffen hateen, und sagte, daß wosfern sie nicht alsodald, diesen Dert wurden verlagen, so wolte er ihe nen das Gebirn ausschlagen, ba bann einer von Diefen Rerls, obs ne ju antworten, mit bem Prugel nach ihm folug, aber jum Glud miffete, darauf ber Junge nach ibm feuerte, und fo gleich fancte einer bon ihnen nieder, (vermeinent er fey in ben Ropf gefcoffen) und fagte D sie er hat mich getobtet. Der zwente vief feinem an-Dern Cammeraben, ibm ju Sulffe ju tommen ben permunbeten meg gu tragen, fagende: ben G ... er hat mich burch ben Urm gefchof: fen. Und barauf nahmen fie ibn ben ben Rnien, nachbem fie ibm den Ropff in einen theil ihrer Rode eingewidelt, fo trugen fie ibn über die Garten Mauer, und entwichen ohne entbedet zu werben, der Junge aber dachte es nicht vor gut ihnen zu folgen.

DUBLUIN, So AST Sunday the Liberty Riot mainham, where they were in a very warm Manner by the who had prepar'd Swords and

immediately got up, dress'd himse Garden, with a Piece in his Mand; wh endeavouring to break into one of Bludgeons in their Hands. Upon What Business they had there? And not immediately leave the Place, I Brains out. One of the Fellows, with ply, struck at him with his Bludg mis'd hin; on which the Lad fire and immediately one of them dropt shorin the Head) and faid: D--n hi The second called to his other Com help him to earry off the wounded Per he has floot me thro' the Arm. And him up by the Ham, after wrapping of the Flaps of their Coars, carry'd h Wall, and to made of undiscover'd



den 24. September.

racher zu Kilmainham, almo sie ems

ben Garten, mit einem Gewehr in ber fahe, so sich bemuheten in eines bet geln in ihren Sanben, worauf ber Junsschaffen bateen, und fagte, bas wos

Der wurden verlaffen, fo wolte er ihe ba bann einer von biefen Reris, obs

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= er hat mich durch ben Urm gefchof:

ibn ben ben Knien, nachbem fie ibm

Mode eingewickelt, fo trugen fie ibn entwichen ohne entbedet ju merben,

t bor gut ihnen ju folgen.

D U B L I N. Softember, 24. AST Sunday the Liberty Rioters, affembled at Kilversammieten fic die fregen Schwars mainham, where they were received and attack I in a very warm Manner by the Smiths of that Place. enen Schmitten Dieses Orts auf eine who had prepar'd Swords and Fire-Arms for their iffen wurden, welche vor beren Eme Office Bemabr bereit hatten. Bens Reception. Both Sides fought desperately, und two on eit gefochten, da 2 von der freuen Seis ebe Liberty Side, one of whom was lately whipe for Rive-Einer davon mare neulich megen Auf. ing, were fo terribly wounded, that they are fince dead; er find bende tod, und unterschiedlichen and several others had their Hands eut off, and were otherbgehauen, que fonften febt libel que wife very much bruifed. One of the Smiths was thor dead e wurde auf dem Plagtode gefcoffen. on the Spot,

ber. Un dem 26. Auguft, wurde bas On the 16th of August, the Bristol, September 7 Mala : Sandler, an bem Ct. Dichas Dwelling-House of Mr. Webb, Maltster, on St. Michael's bont einigen Dieben ju Mitternacht um. Hill, in this City, was beset by some Rogues in the Mid-tenst: Junge etwan 18. Jahr ale, et: die of the Night, but being over-heard by his Servant-te, so dachten sie das beste ju sepn, vor Boy, aged about Eighteen, who called our, they thought wohl versahe sich der Jung mit Schieß proper for that Time to sheer off: However, the Boy beren Besuch folten machen, ihnen einen provided himself with Fire-Arms, in cale they should make Dionteg ungesehr um z. Uhr gegen Mose was it that he did; for on Monday last, about One as the bas prises einiger Personen; und Clock in the Morning, he was awakened by some Personen borete, stunde er alsobald auf sons whistling; and hearing a Norse in the Garden, he immediately got up, drefs'd himfelf, and came into the Garden, with a Piece in his Mand; where he faw three Men endeavouring to break into one of the Windows, with Bludgeons in their Hands. Upon which he alk'd them, What Business they had there? And faid, That if they did not immediately leave the Place, he would blow their Brains out. One of the Fellows, without making any Reply, struck at him with his Bludgeon, but fortunately mis'd hin; on which the Lad fired the Piece at them, and immediately one of them dropt down (supposed to be shorin the Head) and said: D--n him, he has killed me. The fecond called to his other Companion, to come and help bim to earry off the wounded Person, faying: By G -d, he has frot me thro' the Arm. And thereupon they took him up by the Ham, after wrapping his Head up in one of the Flaps of their Coars, carry'd him over the Garden

Wall, and to made off undiscover'd, the Boy not thinking

Erwichenen Sonntag versammleten sich die frenen Schware AST Sunday the Liberty Riot mer ober Aufruhrmacher zu Kilmainham; alwo sie em mainham where they were pfangen und von denen Schmitten dieses Orts auf eine in a very warm Manner by the warme Art angegriffen wurden, welche vor deren Em who had prepar'd Swords and pjang Degens und Schieß Gewähr bereit hatten. Bens. Reception. Both Sides fought desp

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gerichtet Einer der Schmitte wurde auf dem Plagtodt geschoffen. an the Spot. Bristol/ den 7. September. Un dem 26. August, wurde bas Bristol, September 7. On the Wohnhaus von Mr. Webb Malg : Handler, an bem St. Michael Dwelling-House of Mr. Webb, Mali elis ongel in bieser Stadt, bon einigen Dieden zu Mitternacht uns Hill, in this City, was beset by some ringet: aber nachdem sein Dienst Junge etwan 18. Jahr ale, etz die of the Night, but being over-h mas bavon horete, und russen, so dachten sie das beste zu senn, vor Boy, aged about Eighteen, who call diesesmahl abzuziehen: gesetwoohl versahe sich der Jung mit Schief proper for that Time to sheer off: Semehr, im Sall fie einen anderen Befuch folgen machen, ihnen einen provided himfelf with Fire-Arins, in warmen Willtommen ju geben Und mohl mare es, mas er ges another Vifite to give thema warm ! than hat; bann verwichenen Montag ungefehr um r. Uhr gegen Move was it that he did ; for on Moud gen, wurde er machtad burch bas profen einiger Perforen; und Glock in the Morning, he was av nachdem er ein Gerausch im Garten borete, ftunde er alfobalb auf sons whistling; mit hearing a New fleidete fich an und fame in ben Garten, mit einem Gewehr in ber immediately got up, dies'd himse Sand: almo er 3 Manner fahe, fo fich' bemubeten in eines ber Garden, with a Piece an his Mand: wh Benfter ju brechen, mit Prugeln in ihren Sanben, worauf ber Juns endeavouring to break into one of ge fie fragte, mas fie alba ju fchaffen bateen, und fagte, bas mos Bludgeons in their Hands. Upon fern fie nicht alfobald, Diefen Drt wirden verlaffen, fo wolte er ihr What Bufinels they had there? And nen bas Bebirn ausschlagen, ba bann einer von Diefen Reris, obs not immediately leave the Place, I ne ju antworten, mit bem Prugel nach ihm folug, aber gum Glud miffere, barauf ber Junge nach ibm feuerte, und fo gleich fande ply, ftruck at him with his Bladg einer von ihnen nieder, (vermeinent er fev in ben Ropf geschoffen) und sagte D s's ser hat mich getobtet. Der zwente vief feinem ans dern Cammeraden, ihm ju Hulffe zu kommen ben verwunderen weg zu tragen, sagende: ben Se - er hat mich durch ben Arm geschoffen. Und daranf nahmen sie ihn ben den Knien, nachdem sie ihm den Kopst in einen theil ihrer Rocke eingewickelt, so trygen sie ihn über die Garten Mauer, und entwichen ohne entdecket zu werden, der Junge aber dachte es nicht vor gut ihnen zu solgen.

Des andern Tages zeigte er Dieje Befdichte bein Geftrengen Stabt it fafe to follow chem. Major James Laroche Esgr. an, und wurde eine genaue Rachforidung nad benen Diffethatern gethan.

Ropen/ den 15. September. In der Racht swiften ben 10. Ripen, September 15. In the Nig und 11 diefes Monats entstunde ein grimmiger Sturm in Gud; and 1th of this Monch, & furiou West, welcher kame herum den nechken Morgen nach Nord - West. West, which came round the next de Die See lief so hoch an, daß die ganse Stadt so wohl als das West. The Sea ran so very high, therum liegende land, von 4 Uhr des Morgens bis 9 Uhr des Nacht as well as the adjacent Country, was unter Wasser war, und der Sturm wurtete so hesstig, das wir die in the Morning; till 9 at Night, and ters gedachten, das die Nachter aus ihrem Kundament wurden verleit eine verfequently expected that the sen, und mit hinweg geschwemmer merben In ber folgenden Nacht from their Foundations, and carried werlohre sich ber Wind und bas ABaster. Am is erhub sich ber ing Night the Wind lunk, and the Wind wiederum, aber nicht so hefftig als bes vorigen tags; Wir the sich the Wind arose again, but fahen von allen feiten die Sahrzeuge gericheitern ober umgemorffen, Day before; we faw on every Side, ' einige babon find fehr weit ins, land geführet worden, und find be or gverlet, some of which were car auf der Sbbe liegen geblieben. Der ersittene Schaben an Gebauben Land, and were left there upon the und Dammen ift fehr boch, und unterschiedliche Schiffe von allers done to our Buildings and Dykes is v band Rationen haben Schiffbruch gelitten, warend bem ungeftume divers Ships of leveral Nations, bave

Brains out. One of the Fellows, with mis'd hin; on which the Lad fire and immediately one of them dropt shorin the Head) and said: D--n hi The fecond called to his other Com help bira to earry off the wounded Per he has frot me thro' the Arm. And him up by the Ham, after wrapping of the Flaps of their Coats, carry'd b Wall, and to made off undiscover'd

The next Day he made an Informat fair, before the Right Worthipful Mayor; and strick Search is making a

the boifterous Weather.

versammieten fic die fregen Schwart nacher ju Kilmainham, almo fie emiffen murben, welche bor beren Emnge Ort wurden verlaffen, fo wolte er ih= rugel nach ihm folug, aber zum Glud ach ibm feuerte, und fo gleich fancte meinent er fev in ben Ropf geschoffen) b getobtet. Der zwente vief feinem anulife ju kommen ben vermunderen meg ibn ben ben Knien, nachbem fie ihm Rode eingewidelt, fo erngen fie ibn d'entwichen ohne entbedet ju werben,

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The next Day he made an Information of the above Affair, before the Right Worshipful James Laroche, Esqu Mayor; and strick Search is making after the Offenders.

mber. In der Racht zwischen den ro. Ripen, September 17. In the Night between the toth unde ein grimmiger Sturm in Gud- and rith of this Month, a furious Storm arole at South en nechsten Morgen nach Nord = Best. West, which came round the next Morning to the Northas die gange Stadt so wohl als das West. The Sea ran so very high, that the whole Town.
Uhr des Morgens dis 9 libr des Nachts, as well as the adjacent Country, was under Water from 4 Sturm mutete fo hefftig, daß mir offe in the Morning; till 9 at Night, and the Strom fo furious, er aus ihrem Fundament murben teils that we frequently expected that the Houses would be torn minet merden In der folgenden Racht from their Foundations, and carried away. In the succeed-das Basser. Am 12 erhub sich der ing Night the Wind sunk, and the Water likewise. On so hessig als des vorigen tages, Bit the such the Wind arose again, but not so violent as the ihrzeuge zerscheitern ober umgeworffen, Day before; we saw on every Side, Vessels break to Pieces ns, land geführet worden, und find be or querlet, some of which were carried very far within Der etflitene Schaben an Gebauben Land, and were left there upon the Ebb. The Damage und unterschiedliche Schiffe von allers done to our Buildings and Dykes is very confiderable, and bruch gelitten, warend bem ungeftume divers Ships of several Nations, bave been wrock'd, during the boiltetous WeatherLion/ den 23. September. Durch Briefe aus der Provence find wir benachrichtiget, daß der großte Theil von denen Waldungen, welche zwijchen dem Flaß Bar und der Stadt Toulon liegen, und ben die 30 Frangofische Meilen in Umcreiß hat, waren neulich durchs Feuer verwinket worden, zum großen Schaden nicht allein denen Sizgenern, sondern gleichfalls der Handlung, wodurch das Holg sehr theuer in allen nachbarlichen landschaften worden ist. Wie oder wodurch dieser unglückliche Zusak gekommen, kan niemand fagen, doch glaubt man überhaupt daß es vom übel gesinneten Menschen

mit Steiß ift angelegt worden.

Paris/ den 30. September. Der Herhog von Belle: Isle, Commandant in Meg, gabe eine Mahlzeit (wegen der Geburth des Hergogs von Burgund) an die gange Befagung so in 2000 Mann bestunde, verordnete einem jeglichen gemeinen Soldaten ein und ein halb Pf. Fleisch, eben so viel Brodt, und ein Peint guter starker Wein, und die waren alle ordentlich an runde Lische gesetzt. Die Officiers wurden auch auf das kostdahrstenach proportionihrer Chrenstellen tractiret: und an dem Abend wurde ein über die maßen schones Feuerwerch, große Mahlzeit und Ball, denen vornehmsten Bersonen benderlen Geschlechts gegeben, mit der ausersten verschwensberischen Herrlichkeit. Der Bischoff dieser Stadt gabe auch eine reichliche Mahlzeit an 1500 arme Menschen in seinem Pallast, und ist wistens auch noch einigen armen Madgens einen Brautschas mit zu theiten.

In Nouen find angekommen s Schiffe mit Korn von Umfterdam, almo fie unterfchiedliche andere gelaffen, welche diefelbe kabung vor diefen Ort einnahmen; und zwen mahl fo viel Schiffe werden von

Engeland mit biefer toftbahren Waar erwartet.

Berlins den 5. October. Die lette Post aus Schlesten, brach; te die Nachricht von einer erschröcklichen Feuers. Brunft, so vor wes nigen tagen in der Stadt Sulau war, wodurch diese Stadt größten theils zu einen Aschen. Sauffen ist verwandelt worden, als auch die Evangelische Arche nebst andern merdwurdigen Gedauden abzgebrandt. Laut unterschiedenen Berichten, so solle nicht ein Saus stehen geblieden senn; dagegen stimmen alle überein, das kein Mensch ben diesem Ungluck verlohren gienge, doch ist das Bold in große Noth geschet worden, dann nur sehr wenige haben etwas von ihrem Sut erretten können.

London/ den 4. September. Am Montag hatten + junge herren ben einer Wette fich unterstanden, einer ben andern ia Ririch Brandewein zu übertrinden; und einer von ihnen nachdem er beb 3 Quart ausgetrunden, wurde ploglich franck, und ftarb ehegestern in jeinem kogtament ben Temple Bar; ber andere ist auch so ubet,

bağ wenig Soffnung bon feiner herftellung ba ift.

Den 2. October Rachbem gestern ein handwerdsmann ben St. James eiffersuchtig auf einen andern wurde, so soberte er ihme heraus um die Sache mit dem Degen in Spide. Park aus zu machen, ba er aber der Sache bester nachdachte, vor der gegebenen Zeit, beuchte ihm daß es bequemticher ware den bestimmten Ort und Zeit kunftiges mahl zu verwechsten mit Westminster Hall, und beschlofsse da zu sehn mit Secundanten ohne Blutvergiessen.

Den 2. October. Die heutigen Nachrichten von Constantinospel vom 4 September batiret, melben, daß die Pek alda so abschenslich wisset, welche das Elend und die Trubsal der Juwohner ben nache unaussprechtech machet, durch Mangel von allerhand Lebens-Witteln ze. Man hat nachgerechnet daß auf 300,000 Personen an

Diefer Senche find bingeriffen worben. Alls vor einiger Beit, einer unferer Capitains in ber Stadt Die

Lyons, September 13. By Le formed, that great Part of th River Var and Toulon, which lately been deftroy'd by Fire only of the Owners thereof, it has made Wood very de Countries: How this unfortune could tell, but it is gener on Purpose by some ill mind

Paris, September 20. The I

der at Metz, gave a Dinner (

of Burgunay) to the whole of Men, allowing each private I Meat, the like Quantity of bodied Wine, and they were Tables. The Officers were t proportionable to their Ran was a furpring Firework, a F Rank of Both Sexes were entefuleness and Magnificence, a plentiful Meal to Fifteen Palace, and designs to give Maidens.

Five Ships are arrived at Roudam, where they left fevera Lading for the lame Port; at are expected from England,

modity.

Berlin, October 5. The last Advice of a dreadful Fire, th at Sulau, whereby the greates reduced to Ashes, together v gelicks, and some other Buil to some Accounts, there is but all agree, that no Lives h ty, though the People are refew of them having saved any

London, September 4. On men, on a Wager, endeavo with Cherry-brandy; and o near three Quarts, was fudde day at his Lodgings. near Ter that there are little Hopes of

October 2. Yesterday a Trac jealous of another, challeng'd Sword in Hyde-Park; but thi appointed Time, he thought and Time to Westminster-H determined by Seconds with

To-Day's Advice from Con 4, mention the Plague's ragin to render the Milery and Cala expressible, through the War of Life, &c. It's computed fons have been carried off by ptember. Durch Briefe aus ber Provence , daß der grofte Theil von benen Waldungen, ink Bar und ber Stadt Toulon liegen, und Meilen in Umcreif hat, waren neulich durchs n, juin groffen Schaben nicht allein benen Gi= alls ber Handlung, wodurch das Holy sehr rlichen kandschafften worden ift. Wie oder liche Bufak gekommen, tan niemand fagen, aupt bag es bom ubel gefinneten Denfchen porden.

beptember. Der Hernog von Belle = Isle, gabe eine Mahlgeit (megen ber Geburth bes) an die gange Befanung fo in 8000 Mann nem jeglichen gemeinen Golbaten ein und ein fo viel Brodt, und ein Peint guter flareter alle ordentlich an runde Tifche gefetet. Die auf das kondahrstenach proportionihrer Ele d an dem Abend wurde ein über die magen offe Mahleit und Ball, benen bornehmften schlechts gegeben, mit ber aufersten verschwen-Der Bischoff biefer Stadt gabe auch eine och einigen armen Madgens einen Brautichas

ekommen 5 Soiffe mit Rorn von Umfterdam, e andere gelaffen, welche biefelbe labung por und zwen mahl fo viel Schiffe werden von

Abahren Waar erwartet.

crober. Die lette Post aus Schlesien, brach: iner erschröcklichen Jeuers = Brunft, fo vor wes abt Sulau war, wodurch biefe Stadt größen Dauffen ift vermandelt worden, als auch e nebst andern merdwurdigen Gebauden ab: ichiebenen Berichten, so folle nicht ein Sauß bagegen flimmen alle überein, bas fein Denich lobren gienge, doch ift das Bold in groffe bann nur febr menige haben etwas von ihrem

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Nachdem gestern ein Handwercksmann ben g auf einen andern wurde, fo foderte er ihme mit dem Degen in Sybe : Park aus ju machen, e besser nachdachte, vor der gegebenen Zeit, memlicher mare ben bestimmten Ort und Zeit wechsien mit Westminfter Sall, und beichlofindanten ohne Blutpergieffen-

Die heutigen Nachrichten von Conftantino: batiret, melben, das die Def alba fo abichen-Elend und die Trubfal ber Inwohner ben nachet, burch Mangel von allerhand Lebens= t nachgerechnet daß auf 300,000 Personen an

gerissen worden.

, einer unferer Capitains in ber Stadt Die

Lyons, September 13. By Letters from Provence we are in formed, that great Part of the Forests, stuate between the River Var and Toulon, which is near thirty Leagues, have lately been destroy'd by Fire, to the very great Lois, sos only of the Owners thereof, but even to Commerce, as it has made Wood very dear in all the neighbouring Countries: How this unfortunate Accident happened no one could tell, but it is generally believed that it was done. on Purpose by some ill minded People.

Paris, September 20. The Duke de Belle-Isle, Commander at Metz, gave a Dinner (upon the Birth of the Duke of Burgunay) to the whole Garrison, consisting of 8000 Men, allowing each private Man a Pound and a Half of Meat, the like Quantity of Bread, and a Pint of good bodied Wine, and they were regularly seated at Horse-shoe Tables. The Officers were treated with a Sumptuousness, proportionable to their Rank; and in the Evening thete was a surprising Firework, a Feast and Ball, where People of Rank of Both Sexes were entertained with the utmost Profuseness and Magnificence. The Bishop of the City gave a plentiful Meal to Fifteen hundred poor People at his Palace, and defigns to give Fortunes to several poor

Five Ships are arrived at Rouen, with Corn from Amsterdam, where they left several others taking in the same Lading for the same Port; and above double that Number are expected from England, with the same valuable Com-

modity.

Berlin, October 5. The last Post from Silesia, has broughe Advice of a dreadful Fire, that happened a few Days ago at Sulau, whereby the greatest Part of that Town has been reduced to Ashes, together with the Church of the Evangelicks, and some other Buildings of Note. According to some Accounts, there is not a House lest standing; but all agree, that no Lives have been lost in this Calamity, though the People are reduced to the greatest Distress. few of them having faved any of their Effects.

London: September 4. On Monday two young Gentlemen, on a Wager, endeavoured to out drink each other with Cherry-Brandy; and one of them, who had drank near three Quares, was suddenly taken ill, and died Yesterday at his Lodgings. near Temple-Bar; the other is so bad. that there are little Hopes of his Recovery.

October 2. Yesterday a Tradesmannear St. James's, being, jealous of another, challeng'd him to decide the Affair by Sword in Hyde-Park; but thinking better of it before the appointed Time, he thought proper to change the Place and Time to Westminster-Hall, next Term, to be there

determined by Seconds without Bloodshed.

To-Day's Advice from Constantinople, dated September 4, mention the Plague's raging there to such a Degree, as to render the Misery and Calamity of the Inhabitants inexpressible, through the Want of almost every Necessary of Life, &c. It's computed that upwards of 300,000 Petsons have been carried off by that Distemper.

pertinen serrituren. Der Dittoil prefer Oravi Ange und eine reichliche Dablgeit an 1500 arme Menschen in feinem Pallaft, und ift wifens auch noch einigen armen Dadgenseinen Brautichas mit gu theilen.

In Mouen find angekommen s Schiffe mit Rorn von Umfterdam, almo fie unterschiedliche andere gelaffen, welche biefelbe ladung por Diefen Dit einnahmen; und zwen mahl fo viel Schiffe werben bon

Engeland mit Diefer koftbahren Waar erwartet.

Berlin/ den 5. October. Dielette Post aus Schlesien, brach: te bie Dadricht bon einer erschröcklichen Jeuers = Brunft, fo bor mes nigen tagen in ber Stadt Gulau mar, wodurch biefe Stadt groffen theils ju einen Afchen : Sauffen ift vermandelt worden, als auch Die Evangelische Rirche nebft anbern merdwurdigen Bebauben ab: gebrande. Laut unterichtebenen Berichten, fo folle nicht ein Sauf feben geblieben fenn; bagegen fimmen alle überein, bag fein Denfc ben biefem Unglud verlohren gienge, doch ift bas Bold in groffe Deoth gefeget morben, bann nur febr menige haben etwasvon ihrem Gut erretten fonnen.

London/ den 4. September. Am Montag hatten + junge herren ben einer Wette fich unterftanden, einer ben andern id Rirfich= Brandewein gu übererinden; und einer von ihnen nachdem er ben 3 Quart ausgetrunden, murbe ploglich franch, und ftarb ehegeffern in feinem logiament ben Temple : Bar; ber andere ift auch fo ubel,

das wenig poffnung von feiner herstellung da ift.

Den 2. October Rachdem gestern ein handwercksmann ben St. James eiffersuchtig auf einen andern wurde, fo foberte er ihme heraus um die Sache mit dem Degen in Snbe : Park aus zu machen, Da er aber ber Cache beffer nachbachte, por ber gegebenen Beit, beudte ihm daß es bequemticher mare ben bestimmten Ort und Beit fungtiges mabl ju bermechelen mit Befiminfter Sau, und beichloffe da ju fenn mit Secundanten ohne Blutpergiellen-

Den 2. October. Die heutigen Nadrichten von Conftantino= pel vom 4 September batiret, melben, bas die Pek alda fo abideulich mittet, welche bas Elend und die Trubfal ber Inmobner ben nahe unaussprechiech machet, burch Mangel von aderhand Lebens: Mitteln ic. Dan bat nachgerechnet bag auf 300,000 Perfonen an

Diefer Senche find bingeriffen morben.

Als por einiger Beit, einer unferer Capitains in ber Stadt Die litta, ein Mann bon 70 Jahren, welcher von feinen Gutern fahre lich ungefehr 200 Pf. einkommens hatte, einigen Wort = Bechiel mit feinem Sohn gehabt, ber feines Baters Geld begehrte, und ihme vor marff, wie er ihme niemablen etwas gegeben batte, bas ranf ber alte Dann in groftem Enffer verfenete, er batte ihm ein Pferd 2e. gegeben; Und alfo bald, um sich an seinem Sohn ju ra-chen, rief er seiner Magd, etwan 19 Jahr alt, und befahlihrihme au folgen, weiches fie thate, ba denn ber alte Mann sich mit ihr ließ trauen. Der Cohn, in Bergeliung wegen biefen gefchwinden verfahren feines Baters, brachte fein Pferd ben folgenden Morgen an feines Baters Sans, fcmitte ber armen Ereatur ben Sals ab, und ließ es todt por der Thur liegen.

Sinige besondere Briefe von Berlin melben, daß mit erferer ober anderer Poft wir gemartig fenn mogen gu horen, von einem Befolus wegen einer Berbundnis von der groften Wichtigfeit swiften

ameyen ansehnlichen Hofen in Europa.

.In einem befondern Schreiben von Ebindurg, haben wir die fole gende merdwurdige Geschichte, welche sich alda zu getragen bat, ing remarkable Story which

IMICHELY WHICH TATAS HITHCHICE a plentiful Meal to Fifteen Palace, and defigns to give Maidens.

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Some private Letters from Post or two we may expect. an Alliance of the utmost Co siderable Courts of Europe.

In a private Letter from B

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Some Time ago one of our Captains in the City Militias aged 70, who has a Estate of about 2001. per Ann, having some Words with his Son, who wanted his Father's Money, and was upbraiding him that he never gave hime any Thing, when the old Man told him, in a great Petts he had given him a Horse, &c. and immediately, to be revenged on his Son, calls to his Servant, a Girl about Nincteen, and bid her to follow him, which she did, when the old Man went and married her directly. The Son, in return for this rath Proceeding, brought his Horse the next Morning to his Father's House, cur the poor Creature's Throat, and left him dead at the Door.

Some private Letters from Berlin intimate that in another Post or two we may expect to hear of the Conclusion of an Alliance of the utmost Consequence between two con-

siderable Courts of Europe.

In a private Letter from Edinburgh we have the following remarkable Story which happened there: An old Wes

Eine alte Frau, Die ba megen ihrem groffen Gein febr berühnnt mar, man, who was reputed a Mifer, finge an fehr befummert ju werben, weilen fie gerne miffen mochte, know how her Effects would be diff wie es boch nach ihrem Lodt, mit ber Theilung ihrer Guter ju ges provided fhe fhould not make a W ben wurde, im Sall fie feinen letten Willen machte. Co fiele fie of counterfeiting Death. She com auf Diefe Lift, fie wolte fich berftellen als ob fie tobt mare, Diefes her Maid, who readily embraced it Bebeimnuß offenbahrte fie ihrer Dagd, welche es fehr billigte, und the was dead; the Apparatus being ausgab ihre Frau fen tobt; nachdem ber erfte Actus Diefer Como: Relations affembled, who had waite Die ge ichloffen, fo berfammlete fich eine groffe Menge ber Bermand= Death, and began to talk very fr Schafft und lachenden Erben, welche ichon langitens auf ihren tobt one claiming one Thing, and another gewartet, fingen an freb megen ber hinterlaffenschafft ju reben, einer ber Patience being quite exhausted eigenete fich biefes, ber andere jenes ju, bis daß ber alten Fran die Gebul contain ber Rage at hearing ber Effe bollig überlief, indem fie benut gu horen, wie ihre guter gegen ihren willen ty to her Inclination, and role up folten vertheilet werden, toute fie ben Born nicht langer halten ; fondern them, the should prevent their Defig ftund ploglich in ihrer Tobtene Rteidung auf: Cagte ihnen, fie wolte which produced fo terrible amun benm machen eines Leftaments ihren Aufchlagen fur tommen; web Company, that some scream'd on ches unverhoffete Compliment der gangen Freundschafft und ben einge away. bilbetene Erben ein folden graufamen Coreden einjagte, baf einige für Furcht erichrecklich anfinge jufchrenen.u. Die übrigen fielen in ohnmacht-

Dir. Grancklin, beliebe folgende Zeilen feiner Zeis tung einzuverleiben/ er wird dadurch vers bindlich machen seinen unbekanten greund. Herr Sauer!

En habe gesehen, daß euch zwen wohlmeinente Teutsche, in der Philadelphischen Teutschen Zeitung und Beplage No. 11. jum neuen Jahr, dem Ropif ein wenig gewaschen haben. Allein ich fes he doch auch, das deren Lauche so sie darzu gebraucht nech lange nicht scharff genug gewesen ist durch ju bringen, um das alte ben euch verborbene Gebirn in ets mas ju curiren, und ju verneuern : Denn in eurer letten Lumpen Sammlung des Kirchen : Reiche, von 16. Januar 140. ftuck erfehe ich: bag ihr nach eurer alten Gewohnheit, nichts oder gar kein Wort auf deren euch vorgetragenen Sache saget und antwortet: als

nur allein wieder beschuldiger, und die vorwärffe, und

grundlich genug gemachte Argumenta wieder zurück

Schieben wollet. Aber daß ift aller Buben und Weis

ber art und weise, wann sich solche wegen eines Miß-

schlags verantworten sollen, aber keines verständigen

Manues Method. Welches mich bencken macht: Das euch die Ruffe mogen zu hart gewesen sein, auf zu beiffen, gleich wie jenen Suchs in ben Jabeln die Birn fauer waren: weil solche zu hoch hungen. Ihr saget in euren obbenanten letten ftuck in pie quanter weise: Daß karplich eine Lehre in der

Philadelphischen Zeitung heraus gekommen sey/ welche vorstelle: wie man die Obrigkeit und Richter flatviren/ carrafiren/ und mie selbigen träpen folle. Aber Berr Sauer wie folls auffehen wenn ibr Diefes euer Advertiffement beweifen follet? ah ihr sim falkor from hound und ushabit listers

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The moget wohl von Droben/ Slavtiren sagen: wer hat wohl di lernet und so viele Jahre her burd Schriften foldes mehr gewiesen wie balde konnet ihr den Mandel drehen, entweder eures Intresse tve blinder Affection zu andern: euer Raften, Rirchen-Reich, Calender, euren Chartequen konnen solches be euch ichon offters wiedersprochen, u und Narrheit bargethan worden: t wollet nicht sancken, daß gezäncke niemand zancket mehr als even ihr sel the moget mit guten rechthier zu La lichte Zancker und Stäncker heisse

Weiter faget ihr: daß eure Get decoung lehrens wie man Chr der Ersten Christen Versamlun gen von sich schieben solle. Ite nen nach Studenven 21rt/ pas durch ziehen und die Wahrheit le ze. ze. Gr. Samer/ so eben dail heit laget, ertappet man euch auf der wolft doch ein solches Wort in eure zu finden und zu zeigen? daß sie e Wahrheit unter die Nase stossen, t der gangen Freundschafft und ben einge: away. ufanien Schrecken einjagte, baf einige für chrenen, u. die übrigen fielen in ohnmacht-

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> kont: als dag es euch in euren Dunckel, und hoch eingebilden Beifheit fo hart verdroffen, daß ihr obigen affectieten lugen Wind von euch geblassen, und das mit ju gleich nach eurer Gewohnheit das Argument von euch abdrehen, und wieder guruck schieben wollet wie andere Buben auch thun.

> Ihr möget wohl von Drohen/ Carressen/ und Blattiren fagen: mer hat wohl biefe Runft beffer gelernet und so viele Jahre ber burch mit Maul und Schrifften folches mehr gewiesen als eben ihr, und wie balde könnet ihr den Mandel nach dem Wind drehen, entweder eures Intresse twegen, oder auch aus blinder Affection zu andern: euer papierner Schate Rasten, Rirchen-Reich, Calender, und andere von euren Chartequen konnen solches beweisen, und es ist euch ichon offters wiedersprochen, und euer Unberftand und Narrheit dargethan worden: denn fager ihr, ihr wollet nicht gancfen, daß gezäncke fen faranifch, und niemand jancker mehr als eben ihr felber. In Guma, the moget mit guten recht hier zu Bande der aller deiste lichtte Zancker und Stäncker heissen.

> Aleiter saget ihr: daß eure Gegner in derselben deitung lehrens wie man Christen Lehrs und der Ersten Chriften Versamlung/ und Uebuns gen von sich schieben solle. Item/ wie man eis nen nach Studenven 21rt/ pafiquillen maßig durch ziehen und die Wahrheit nichtleiden sols leze.ze. Gr. Sauer/ so eben daihr von der Wahrs heit laget, ertappet man euch auf dem Weg der Lugen. wolft Doch ein folches Wort in eurer Begner Schriffe zu finden und zu zeigen? daß sie euch aber mit ber Wahrheit unter Die Rase stoffen, welche euch wie ei

bindlich machen seinen unbekanten Freund.

Herr Sauer! En habe gesehen, daß euch wen wohlmeinente Teutsche, in der Philadelphischen Teutschen Zeitung und Beplage No. 1x. jum neuen Jahr, dem Ropif ein wenig gewaschen haben. Allein ich fes he doch auch, daß deren Lauche fo fie bargu gebraucht nech lange nicht scharff genug gewesen ift burch ju bringen, um das alte ben euch verdorbene Gebirn in ets was ju curiren, und ju verneuern : Denn in eurer letten Lumpen Sammlung Des Rirchen : Reiche, von 16. Januar 140. ftud erfehe ich: bag ihr nach eurer alten Gewohnheit, nichts ober gar kein Wort auf beren euch vorgetragenen Sache fager und antwortet: als nur allein wieder beschuldiget, und die vorwarffe, und grundlich genug gemachte Argumenta wieder zurück schieben wollet. Aber daß ist aller Buben und Weis ber art und weise, wann sich folche wegeneines Difffeblags verantworten follen, aber keines verständigen Mannes Method. Welches mich bencken macht: Das euch die Ruffe mogen zu hart gewesen sein, auf zu beiffen, gleich wie jenen Fuchs in ben gabeln die Birn fauer waren: weil solche ju hoch hungen.

Ihr faget in euren obbenanten letten ftuck in pie quancer weise: Daß kurnlich eine Lehre in der Dhilabelphischen Zeitung heraus gekommen fey/ welche vorstelle: wie man die Obrigkeit und Richter flatviren/ carrafiren/ und mie felbigen erapen folle. Aber Berr Sauer wie folls auffehen wenn ibr Diefes euer Advertiffement beweifen follet? ob ihr ein folder freund und mahrheit liebenter, auch unpartenischer Mann waret als ihr boch senn wollet. The murber folde offenbare Lugen, und neue Beschut-Diaung (Denn eure Begner brauchen feine andere Ausdruckung als was der Vortrag an euch wegen der Sache Die fie mit euch haben nothwendig erfordert) Ju eucer Bertheidigung nicht wieder in eure nichtse würdige Zeitung gesetzet haben. Just daß Gegenrheit lieffet man aus eurer Gegner ihrer Schrifft: und baß fie bem herrn Sauer nur porftellen, und deutlich bes weisen mit seinem eigenen geschmier baf er nicht allein su bem Richter nicht gesett: fonbern baß er auch ber Mann nicht feng welcher ein mahres Urtheil fallen tone me, indem er lange nicht genugsamen Verstand und Capacitat dargu besite. Und foldes ist die lauters Mahrheit, wogegen ihr felber niches auf bringen affectirten lügen Wind von euch mit zu gleich nach eurer Gewohnh von euch abdrehen, und wieder zur wie andere Buben auch thun.

Ihr möget wohl von Droben/ Flattiren sagen: wer hat wohl di lernet und so viele Jahre ber durch Schriften solches mehr gewiesen wie balde könnet ihr den Mandel drehen, entweder eures Intresse wei blinder Affection zu andern: euer Kasten, Kirchen-Reich, Calender, euren Chartequen können solches be euch schon öffters wiedersprochen, u und Narrheit dargethan worden; d wollet nicht zancken, daß gezäncke niemand zancker mehr als eben ihr sel the möget mit guten recht hier zu ba lichte Zäncker und Stäncker heisse

Weiter faget ihr: daß eure Get Teitung lehren/ wie man Chr der Ersten Christen Versamun gen von sich schieben solle. Jee nen nach Studenven 21rt/ pas durch ziehen und die Wahrheit leze.ze. Gr. Sauer/ so eben dail heit faget, ertappet man euch auf der wolft doch ein solches Wort in eure ju finden und ju zeigen? bag fie e Wahrheit unter Die Mase stoffen, t ne Zwiebel in Die Augen beiffet, baß bers, und daß heistet ihr Studenter Aber daß ist eure eigen mäßige Urt. Nater war felber ein Grudent, und ihr die Kunst gelernet haben. Wi heit in Lugen, und wiederum Fantafi rep in Wahrheit verdrehen und ne

Und was wisset hr von der Erl Versammlungen zu erzehlen, und i gewesen sind, was Uedungen sie ge dere Leute wissen die Historien dade ser als ihr, was daß lette betrifft: meisten Saussen selbiger Zeit in Se rechtigkeit, schlecht genug bestellet, Zeit, daß sie aber zu der Zeit noch Kirchen oder Gemeins Sauser he en unbekanten Freund.

oak euch ween wohlmeinente Philadelphischen Teutschen age No. 11. jum neuen Jahr, saschen haben. Allein ich ses Lauche so sie darzu gebraucht nug gewesen ist durch ju brins d verdorbene Gehirn in ets reuern: Denn in eurer letten Rirchen = Reiche, von 16. ich: baß ihr nach eureralten gar kein Wort auf deren e laget und antwortet: als get, und die bormarffe, und Argumenta wieder zurück Bist aller Buben und Weis lich folche wegen eines Mißn, aber keines verständigen es mich dencken macht: das hart gewesen sein, auf zu uchs in den Jabeln die Birn

lu hoch hungen. penanten letten stück in pis plich eine Lehre in der ng heraus gekommen sey/ man die Obrigkeit und affiren/ und mie selbigen r Sauer wie solls auffehen erkissement beweisen sollet? nd wahrheit liebenter, auch et als ihr doch senn wollet. re Lugen, und neue Beschule r brauchen keine andere Ausortrag an euch wegen der iben nothwendig erfordert) icht wieder in eure nichts Just das Begentheil aben. mer ihrer Schrifft: und daß porstellen, und deutlich bes geschmier daß er nicht allein st: sondern daß er auch der ein wahres Urtheil fällen kons genugsamen Verstand und Und solches ist die lauters felber nichts auf bringen affectirten lügen Wind von euch geblassen, und damit zu gleich nach eurer Gewohnheit das Argument von euch abdrehen, und wieder zurückschieben wolletz wie andere Zuben auch thun.

Ihr möget wohl von Droben/ Carressen/ und Flateiren sagen: wer hat wohl diese Runst besser gesternet und so viele Jahre ber durch mit Maul und Schriften solches mehr gewiesen als eben ihr, und wie balde könnet ihr den Mandel nach dem Wind drehen, entweder eures Intresse wegen, oder auch aus blinder Affection zu andern: euer papierner Schaße Kasten, Kirchen-Reich, Calender, und andere von euren Chartequen können solches beweisen, und es ist euch schon offters wiedersprochen, und euer Understand und Narrheit dargethan worden; denn sager ihr, ihr wollet nicht zancken, daß gezäncke sen sarnisch, und niemand zancker mehr als eben ihr selber. In Suma, ihr möget mit guten recht hier zu Lande der aller halle lichte Läncken und

lichfte Bancker und Stancker beiffen.

Abeiter saget ihr: daß eure Geyner in derselben Teitung lehrens wie man Christen Lehrs und der Ersten Christen Versamlung/ und Uebuns gen von sich schieben solle. Item/ wie man eis nen nach Studenven 21rt/ paßquillen maßig durch ziehen und die Wahrheit nicht leiden sols leze.ze. Gr. Sauer/ so eben daihr von der Wahrs heit saget, ertappet man euch auf dem Weg der Lügen. wolft doch ein foldes Wort in eurer Begner Schriffe ju finden und ju zeigen? daß fie euch aber mit ber Wahrheit unter die Rase stossen, welche euch wie ein ne Zwiebel in die Augen beisset, daß ist gang was anbers, und daß heiffet ihr Studenten, und pagquillens Aber daß ift eure eigene Urt: Denn eure mäßige Art. Bater war felber ein Student, und von ihme werdet ihr die Kunft gelernet haben. Wie man die Wehrs beit in Lugen, und wiederum Fantafie und Enthusiafte rep in 2Bahrheit verdrehen und nennen foll.

Und was wisset hr von der Ersten Christen ihren Bersammlungen zu erzehlen, und was sie für Leute gewesen sind, was Uedungen sie gehabt haben? and dere Leute wissen die Historien davon so wohl und bese ser als ihr, was daß leute betrifft: so war es mit dem meisten Saufien selbiger Zeit in Beiligung, und Gewechtigkeit, schlecht genug bestellet, sowohlals heutiger Zeit, daß sie aber zu der Zeit noch keine so genante Rirchen oder Gemeins Sauser hatten, wormen sie

aufammen kommen konten, fondern fich nur in Deje pat: Saufer heimlich versamleten, da ist wieder gar fein Wunder, und besondere Tugent daraus ju machen: Denn fie waren mit Frind. n mit Juden und Beyden umgeben, und durffren feine folche offentliche Saufer bouen und Zusammenkunfft halten, jene waren aus Roth getrungen fo ju thun: Ihr aber machet eis ne Christliche Rothwendigfeit und Tugent Daraus. Es icheinet aber, daß Dr. Sauer auf beffere frenheit Liefer unferer Zeiten und Lande, nicht fo wohl gu frieden, sondern neidisch, und misgumfigift, ihr möget nicht haben, daffandere Leute, welche nicht in euren Erischbuffastischen Babel kommen wollen, sich selber aparte oder befondere Saufer bauen follen, und barinnen Bufammen tommen um ihren Gottes . Dienf Darinnen zu halten wie fie wollen : Shr ftichelt und fportet Dabon nur ben aller Belegenheit und inallem was fie thun. Ihr moller, daß die Leute fich einander in die Saufer schleichen sollen, wie ihr und eures gleichen thut, nach dem Erempel der Erften Birche: fagt iht. Und allda etwas von Gott und Chrifto, von Socheile. gen, blinden Blauben, Scheimmife ohne Berfand, und mit Unvernunft mas schmaken horen und wieder schwäßen, wie ihr und eures gleichen thut, und bas ruber verfolges werden. Db euch baran gelegen, fo könnet ihr mur wieder nach Europa ziehen, ihr jolt satt Davon werden, wollet ihr aber lieber hier euce vergons nete Frenheit in Drivat : Sauffern gufamen gu kommen genieffen, fo gonnet andern folde Frenheit auch, fich besondere Bemeins Sausser zu bauen, und damit zu thun und einzurichten wie sie wollen, was haber. ihr darein ju reden da ihr doch nicht guihmen gehoret, ihr fend doch der Mann noch ben weiten nicht, welcher Den Leuten Gefete für fchreiben, und fie regieren foll. Db ihr gleich eine Preffe habet und Zeitungen drucke; und ihr send in der Haupt-Sache, über die Christliche Religion oder Rirchen-Reich und der Erften Rirchen ju Stand, ju teiticiren, fo viel geschickt als ein Rrupe pel jum Cany. Ihr dencket wann ihr nur blinden Eiffer genug feben taffet, Schrifft Stellen genug cie tiret, so haber ihr eure Sache und Jantalie wohl bewiessen, und ausgemacht, aber dieses alles kan ein Wilder Jesuite auch thung und euch aufe letze wenn er nicht mit euch thestommen tan, trauente jum Den land weisen, die Sache met selbigen auszumachen. Nichts destoweniger aver ist und bleibet et doch ein eiffriger und aberglaubischer Jesuite, und kein gufer und Verständiger Mann, daß dieses Wahrheit

Philadalphia/ d Ille diejenige, welche an it verstorbenen Johann L den verlangt ihre Schulden welche etwas an die Hinterle können ihre Nechnung einbr mit solche können bergelegt,

Es ist zu verkausten, bent meldten Johann Teglee/Germancown, recht gegen der über, in sich haltend 120 Agute Biesen, 50 Acker Hol Wohnhaus, nebst einer Sobbemeldte ist so wohl gewoden trockensten Sommet, I

Ferners ist zu verkauffen steinernes Saus, an der D mantoner Straß gelegen, s bemeldten Straß, mit ohn quem vor eine Wirthschaff

wercksmann.

Alfo ift zu verkauffen, ein der Rordern Libertat, am Staff gelegen, in all 40 Ku ruck, nun in Besif von Jo

Gleichfalls ist zu verkaufe 7 Jahr; 23 Ucker gute A Ros Point an dem Obers ihrem Wiefen Land, atso ist Brenneren an der Germant Catharina, Johann u

Mexander forbes/ a Moer Teutschen Buchte mission zu habens gu Leder, bas Pf. in 14 Pen

Philadelphia den Geftel, ein Metger is ein braunes Pferd, ungefehr hochtragenden Hals ohnen den an dem rechten vorder eine frische Wund auf der gerieden. Wer also besagt von Philadelphia, soll haben 40 Schilling, von mir Ger Stray'd or stolen from Burcher in Philadelphia

Horse, about 14 Hands

n konten, sondern sich nur in Pris nlich versamleten, da ist wieder gar nd besondere Eugent daraus zu mavaren mit Feind. n mit Juden und , und durffcen feine solche offentliche d Zusammenkunfft halten, jene waren sen so zu thun: Ihr aber machet eiothwendigkeit und Tugent daraus. daß Gr. Saiser auf besjere Frenheit en und Lande, nicht fo wohl zu frieden, und mikgumfigift, ihr möget nicht e Leute, welche nicht in euren Ens Babel kommen wollen, sich selber ere Hauser bauen sollen, und darinnen en um ihren Gottes . Dienst dartunen vollen: Ihr stichelt und spottet davon legenheit und inallem was sie thun. Die Leute sich einander in die Saufer wie ihr und eures gleichen thut, pel der Ersten Kirche: sagt ihr. von Gott und Christo, von Dochelle, auben, Scheimmise ohne Berstand, unfft was schwäßen horen und wieder er und eures gleichen thut, und das verben. Ob euch daran gelegen, fo ieder nach Europa ziehens ihr solt latt vollet thr aber lieber hier euce vergons Drivar - Sauffern zusamen zu kommen nnet andern solche Frenheit auch, hich ins Häusser zu bauen, und damit zu michten wie sie wollen, was habes. en da ihr doch nicht zu ihren gehöret, Mann noch bev weiten nicht, welcher be für schreiben, und sie regieren joll. ne Preffe habet und Zeitungen drucket; der Haupt-Sache, über die Christliche Kirchen-Reich und der Ersten Kirchen eiticiren, so viel geschieft als ein Rrupe Ihr dencket wann ihr nur blinden en laffet, Schrifft-Stellen genug cie

r'eure Sache und Fantasse wohl bes

usgemacht, aber dieses alles kan ein

and thun, and end aufs lette wenn

merkommen fan, trauente jum Dep

ie Sache met seibigen auszumachen.

niger aver ist und bleibet et doch ein

erulaubischer Jesuite, und kein ans

ndiger Mann, daß dieses Wahrheit

Philadelphia/ den 14. December. Ile diesenige, welche an die Hinterlassenschaft des verstorbenen Johann Teglee schuldig sind, were den verlangt ihre Schulden zu bezahlen, und diesenige, welche etwas an die Hinterlassenschaft zu kodern haben, können ihre Rechnung einbringen, und beweisen, das mit solche können bevgelegt, und bezahlet werden

Es ist zu verkaussen, ben den Administrators des bes meldten Johann Meglee/ eine Plantasche, nahe ben Germantown, recht gegen dem James Logans Esqr. über, in sich haltend 120 Acker, ohngesehr 20 Acker gute Wiesen, 50 Acker Holk Land, samt einem guten Wohnhaus, nehst einer Scheuer und Ställen, daß obbemeldte ist so wohl gewässert, daß man allezeit in den trockensten Sommer, Heu darauf machen kan.

Ferners ist zu verkauffen ein groffes drenstockigtes steinernes Saus, an der Dren, Meil Run, und Gersmantoner Straß gelegen, hat 40 Kuß. Front an der beineldten Straß, mit ohngefehr 2 Acker Land, bes quem vor eine Wirthschaft, voet vor einen Sands

wercksmann.

Also ist zu verkaussen, ein Saus und 2 Lotten, in der Rordern Libertat, am Obern End der Secondstaßt gelegen, in all 40 Luß Front und 120 Juß zus ruck, nun in Besit von Johann Stricker/ Wirth.

Gleichfalls ift zu verkaussen, oder zu verlehnen, vor 7 Jahr; 23 Ucker gute Wiesen, gelegen an Boints Ros Point an dem Ober-Ende von der With Palls ihtem Wiesen Land, also ist zu vermethen eine Ziegel Brenneren an der Germantowner Straß gelegen. Catharina, Johann und Jacob Meglee und

Alexander Forbes/ alle Administratores.
Dier Teutschen Buchteuckrephlevon, ist in Come mission zu haben, gut Nord Caroliner Sohl Leder, das Pf. zu 14 Pens.

Philadelphia/ den 14ten Aov. 1751.

Bestohlen oder davon helpsen von Georg DavidSeckel, ein Metzer in Philadelphia, ein Castanisen braunes Pserd, ungesehr 14 Hind hoch, mit einem hochtragenden Hals ohne March, hat einen kleinen Flescken an dem rechten vordern Fuß, und bose Husse, hat
eine frische Bund auf der linden Seite, vom Sattelgerieben. Wer also besagtes Pserd auffängt, 10 Meil
von Philadelphia, soll haben 20, und 20 Meil soll haben
40 Schilling, von mir Georg David Seckel.

STray'd or stolen from George David Seckel, a Burcher in Philadelphia, a dark brown Bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, and carrys a high

Une ben aner Deredember mun nitures inno the solous Ihr mollet, daß die Leute fich einander in die Saufer schleichen sollen, wie ihr und eures gleichen thut, nach dem Erempel der Erffen Birche: fagt ibt. Und allda etwas von Gott und Christo, von Docheile, gen, blinden Blauben, Scheimmiffe ohne Berfand, und mit Unvernunft mas schmaken horen und wieder schwähen, wie ihr und eures gleichen thut, und baruber verfolges werden. Db euch baran gelegen, fo könnet ihr mur wieder nach Europa ziehen, ihr jolt satt Davon werden, wollet ihr aber lieber hier eure vergons nete Frenheit in Drivat : Sauffern gufamen zu kommen genieffen, fo gonnet andern folde Frenheit auch, fich besondere Gemeind Sausser zu bauen, und damit zu thun und einzurichten wie fie wollen, mas habes. ihr Darein ju reden Da ihr Doch nicht zu ihmen dehoret, ihr fend Doch der Mann noch bev weiten nicht, welcher Den Leuten Befete für schreiben, und fie regieren foll. Ob ihr gleich eine Presse habet und Zeitungen drucker; und ihr send in der Haupt-Sache, über die Christliche Religion oder Kirchen-Reich und der Ersten Kirchen ju Stand, ju teiticiren, fo viel geschieftals ein Rrupe pel jum Tang. Ihr dencket wann ihr nur blinden Eiffer genug sehen laffet, Schrifft Stellen genug cie firet, so haber ihr eure Sache und Fantasse wohl bewiessen, und ausgemacht, aber dieses alles kan ein Wilder Jesuite auch thung und euch aufs lette wenn er nicht mit euch dieskommen tan, tragente jum Den land weisen, die Sache met selbigen auszumachen. Nichts destoweniger aver ist und bleibet et Doch ein eiffriger und aberglaubischer Jesuite, und kein anter und Berständiger Mann, daß Dieses Bahrheit fen konnen auch die Bauten begreiffen. 3ch batte euch noch viel mehr zu sagen, verspare es aver bis auf eine andere gelegne Beit

Philadelphia, December 14. To be fold by Daniel Benezet, at his Store in Front-Street, the Corner of Morris's Alley.

Parcell of good and cheap Silver Watches. Also choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or Dozen. Es ist zu verkauffen ber Daniel Benezen/in seis nem Stohr in Front-Straß/ am

Æcke von Morris's Helly. 6. Ine Quantitat gute und wohlfeile filberne Gacfallh. ren, defigleichen ift zu haben, auserlesener Thee Poun, ben der Ruste oder behm dußend

mantoner Straß gelegen, ! bemeldten Straß, mit ohn quem vor eine Wirthschaf wercesmann.

Allo ift zu verkauffen, ei der Rordern Libertat, am Stak gelegen, in all 40 gu ruck, nun in Besit von Ic

Gleichfalls ist zu verkauffe 7 Jahr, 23 Acter gute 2 Ros Point an dem Obers ihrem Wiefen Land, also is Brenneren an der Germant Catharina, Johann u

Mexander forbes/ a s & Roer Teutschen Buchte mission ju haben gu Leder, das Pf. zu 14 Pen

Philadelphia/den Sestohlen oder bavon Seckel, ein Metger i en braunes Pferd, ungefehr hochtragenden Hals ohne I cten an dem rechten vorder eine frische Wund auf der gerieben. 2Ber alfo befagt von Philadelphia, soll haber 40 Schilling, von mir Ge C'Fray'd or stolen from Butcher in Philadelp Horse, about 14 Hands Neck, without a Mark, near fore Foot, very bac from the Saddle on the c up faid Horse, and bring 10 Miles from Philadelph thall have 40 Shill. Reward paid by me GEORG Diefe Englisch - und Teutsch mit Diefem halben Jahr

Customers may have relivered

nicht langer gedruckt; Gine a

in gancafter von guten Sande ftomers ohne einige Untoften f

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kind being now done in Lancal

will be no longer printed in

Philadelphia, gedruckt und zu finden ben Benjamin in der Mard Straffe.

schein) che mun curincens anno les ed couse die Leute sich einander in die Dauser wie ihr und eures gleichen thut, pel der Ersten Kirche: sagt ihr. von Gott und Christo, von Dochelle, auben, Seheimmisse ohne Berstand, unffe mas schwäßen horen und wieder er und eures gleichen thut, und das verden. Ob euch daran gelegen, jo ieder nach Europa ziehen, ihr jolt satt vollet thr aber lieber hier eure vergons Privat - Hauffern zusamen zu kommen nnet andern solche Frenheit auch, sich ins Sausser zu bauen, und damit zu nichten wie sie wollen, was gabes. en da ihr doch nicht zu ihnen gehörete Mann noch ber weiten nicht, welcher be für schreiben, und sie regieren foll. ne Preffe habet und Zeitungen drucket; der Haupt-Sache, über die Christliche Kirchen-Reich und der Ersten Kirchen eiticiren, fo viel geschicktals ein Rrupe

The dencket wann ihr nur dinden en lasset, Schrifte tellen genug cier eure Sache und Jantasie wohl bestegemacht, aber dieses alles kan ein auch thun, und euch aufs letze wenn durkkommen kan, krauenke jum Jedzie Sache met selbigen auszumachen niger aver ist und bleibet er doch ein erglaubischer Jesuite, und kein gundiger Mann, daß dieses Wahrheit die Vauten begreiffen. Ich hatteehr zu sagen, verspore es aber die auf

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mantoner Straß gelegen, hat 40 Juh Front an der bemeldten Straß, mit ohngefehr 2 Acter Land, bes quem vor eine Wirthschaft, voet vor einen Sanda wercksmann.

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Catharina, Johann und Jacob Meglee und Alexander Forbes, alle Administratores.

Moer Teuischen Buchdruckren hieron, ist in Coms mission zu haben, gut Nord Caroliner Sohl Leder, bas Pf. m 14 Pens.

Philadelphia/ den Isten Mov. 1751.
Sestohlen oder davoh delossen bon Georg DavidSeckel, ein Metger in Philadelphia, ein Castanien braumes Pserd, ungesehr is Hand höch, mit einem höchtragenden Hals ohne Märck, hat einen kleinen Flesden an dem rechten vordern Fuß, und bose Hüffe, hat eine frische Wund auf der linden Seire, vom Sattelgerieben. Wer also besagtes Pserd aussängt, 10 Meil von Philadelphia, soll haben 20, und 20 Meil soll haben 40 Schilling, von mir Georg David Seckel.

Stray'd or stolen from George David Seckel, a Butcher in Philadelphia, a dark brown Bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, and carrys a high Neck, without a Mark, has a little Spot on the near fore Foot, very bad Hooss, and a fresh Boil from the Saddle on the off Side. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Owner, if so Miles from Philadelphia, shall have 20, if farther shall have 40 Shill. Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by me GEORGE DAVID SECKEL.

Diefe Englisch und Teutsche Zeitung, No. 13. endiget fich mit Diefem halben Jahr, und wird in Philabelphia nicht langer gedruckt; Gine auf die nemliche Urt, wird int fancafter von guten Sanden verfertiget, welche unsere Cusftomers ohne einige Untoften fur Poft- Beid haben tonnen.

THIS English-and Dutch Paper, No. 13, ending the half Year, will be no longer printed in Philadelphia; one of the tame kind being now done in Lancaster, by good Hands, which our Customers may have relivered here without Charge of Postage.

a, gedruckt und zu finden ben Benjamin Franklin, Postmeister, in der Marck-Strasse.